Abstract

A method of forming fibers into a web includes the steps of co-extruding a first elastomeric component and a second thermoplastic component; directing the first and second components through a fiber spin pack to form a plurality of continuous molten fiber spinlines, where the first elastomeric component is present in an amount greater than about 70 percent by weight of the molten fibers and the second thermoplastic component is present in an amount of between about 10 and 30 percent by weight of the molten fibers; attenuating the spinlines and routing the plurality of molten fibers through a quench chamber to form a plurality of cooled fibers; routing the plurality of cooled fibers through a fiber draw unit, whereby the fibers are pulled downward; allowing the pulled fibers to be deposited onto a forming surface thereby forming a web wherein the fibers are relaxed; stabilizing the web; and bonding the web to produce a web demonstrating greater than about 25 percent machine direction stretch recovery.